

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN CONGRESS AND THE DEPARTMENTS.

Work of Congress.

Little progress has been made with any of the important bills before Congress. The silver repeal bill is stalled in the Senate, and the Bates silver repeal bill in the House can not be brought forward except by a rule of the Committee on Rules. The anti-option bills also drag its slow length along in the Senate, the subject of endless talk. Filibustering compelled the withdrawal of the bankruptcy bill in the House. Representative Mutchler, of the Pension Committee, reported the pension appropriation bill carrying \$166,400,000, with many changes in existing laws designed to limit the future bounty of the government. An amendment by Senator Hale to the naval bill authorizing the construction of twenty-one new ships was reported to the Senate. The appropriation bills are all well advanced on the House calendar, and most of them show heavy cuts from last year's appropriations. Senator Frye has secured a compromise by which Representative Harter's shipping bill, with some changes and amendments, has been made acceptable to all interests, and will likely pass.

The House has ordered an investigation of the Whisky Trust and also of the fiscal operations in this country of the Panama Canal Company. In the Senate Mr. Chandler stepped to the front as an avowed Hawaiian annexationist, and if he had had his way the President would have been instructed to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the Provisional Government of the late kingdom. His way was blocked by Mr. White, who objected to immediate action. The most prominent bills under discussion are the anti-option and national quarantine bills in the Senate, and the silver and bankruptcy bills in the House. A strong effort will be made to pass the last two bills.

Notes.

The House will soon begin its meetings an hour earlier.

Seven contested election cases in this Congress have cost an aggregate of \$10,500.

A flood of petitions in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sunday, is being poured upon Congress.

Much progress is being made in collecting and forwarding the Government's World's Fair exhibits.

The House Agricultural Committee doesn't propose to give the "rain makers" any money this season.

Ex-Judge William Lindsay, a strong Cleveland man, will succeed Mr. Carlisle as Senator from Kentucky.

The White House was reopened to the public on the 30th ult., having been practically closed since December 24.

Senator Hill is preparing a speech on the anti-options bill in which he will advocate a law compelling every citizen to vote or pay a fine.

A bill has passed both houses of Congress to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Jesse Benton Fremont to certain lands in San Francisco.

Democratic Senators will oppose the confirmation of Private Secretary Halford as Army Paymaster with the rank of Major, which is a life position.

Latest reports represent Mr. Blaine as speechless, and his family are hopeless of his recovery, but it is believed there is no danger of an immediate dissolution.

Richard Rathbun, Assistant Fish Commissioner, was appointed by Secretary Foster as the United States' representative on the International Fish Commission.

The Kansas legislative Populists will elect a United States Senator, and the Democrats and Republicans will unite in electing a Democrat for the same office, who will probably be seated.

The Senate finally confirmed the nomination of Mr. McComas to be Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, also that of Private Secretary Halford to be paymaster in the army.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair wish Congress to issue \$10,000 worth of souvenir quarters with Queen Isabella's head on one side and the World's Fair woman's building on the other.

He Fired the First Shot.

Gen. Abner Doubleday died at Meadham, N. J., last week, aged 74 years. He was in Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the war, and aimed the first gun fired by the Union side in that great conflict. At Gettysburg he had command of the field on the third day of the battle, after General Reynolds' death, until General Hancock arrived to relieve him. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers February 8, 1862. He took six flags at Antietam after hard fighting and also engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Major General in the regular army, and commanded in the west after the war. He retired in 1873. He was born at Ballston Spa, N. Y., June 26, 1819, and graduated at West Point.

Car Works Seized.

The plant of the Erie Car Company, limited, at Erie, Pa., representing an investment of \$500,000, has been seized by the Sheriff upon executions in favor of Erie bankers aggregating \$102,000. The works cover ten acres of ground, and the company also has a large furnace at St. Ignace, Mich. The latter enterprise is alleged to have been the cause of the failure. The Erie plant had underway a large contract for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Bayard and Harritt.

The visit of ex-Secretary Bayard to Mr. Cleveland at Lakewood, N. J., has set in motion the rumor that he will again be Secretary of State in the Democratic cabinet. Chairman Harritt, of the Democratic National Committee, was also at Lakewood this week, and the Cabinet makers have it that he will be Postmaster-General.

DEATH OF BLAINE.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN LEADER DIED AT WASHINGTON.

Worldwide Interest—The Country in Mourning—Record of a Career Unmatched in American History for Both Success and Adversity.

Hon. James G. Blaine died at Washington, at 11 o'clock, on the 27th inst., of the disease that has so long sapped his strength. The end came very peacefully, the sick statesman passing by almost imperceptible degrees from the state of unconsciousness to that of death. The members of Blaine's family were at his bedside when the end came and received with the anguish which only bereaved ones can know, the knowledge that the long, brave fight against the inevitable was over, at last. The immediate cause of death was stated by the physicians to be heart failure, but this was a mere incident of the organic complaint with which he had long been afflicted. This complaint was Bright's disease of a peculiar form.

James Gillespie Blaine was born on Jan. 31, 1830, in West Brownsville, Washington County, Pa. He came from noted Scotch-Irish stock; his ancestors having been among the pioneers who, a century and a half ago, ascended the great limestone valley in which Carlisle is situated, and founded the village. Mr. Blaine's grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine, was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. His son, Ephraim L. Blaine, was married to Miss Maria Gillespie, a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. They had seven children—five boys and two girls. The second of these five sons was James Gillespie Blaine.

Young Blaine was educated at Washington College, and was prominent at school for his bright intellect and physical vigor. He graduated in 1847, and went to Blue Lick Springs, Ky., and became a professor in the Western Military Institute. Here he met Miss Harriet Stanwood, of Maine, who afterward became his wife.

After two years Blaine returned to Pennsylvania and took up the study of law. In 1853 he moved to Augusta, Me. In 1854 he entered into partnership with Joseph Baker, a prominent lawyer of the city, and the two purchased the *Kennebec Journal*, of which Mr. Blaine at once became the editor, and made it a prominent organ of the Whig party. In 1857 he became editor of the *Portland Daily Advertiser*. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention. In 1858 he was elected to the Maine Legislature. He rapidly made a reputation as an orator and parliamentarian, and was soon the Republican leader of the State, being chosen chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1856, which position he held for twenty years. In 1862, Blaine was elected to Congress from the Kennebec district by 3,000 majority, and he was re-elected to each succeeding Congress until he was transferred to the Senate in 1876. He soon took rank as one of the most vigorous debaters and astute parliamentarians in the House.

Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, and in that position achieved a great and enduring reputation. He did not add to his reputation in the Senate, the atmosphere of which did not suit his aggressive ability.

Mr. Blaine was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876, and came within twenty-seven votes of being successful. His vote increased from 291 on the first ballot to 351 on the seventh, but he was beaten by a combination against him of the delegates supporting Morton, Conkling, Hartranft, Bristow and Hayes, who united upon Hayes and made him the nominee.

In 1880 Mr. Blaine was one of the leading candidates at the Chicago Convention. Out of a total of 755 votes he received on the first ballot 384 votes. On the thirteenth and fourteenth ballots he received his highest vote, 285, which gradually declined to 267 on the thirty-fifth ballot. On the thirty-sixth ballot Gen. Garfield was nominated by a combination of the elements opposed to Gen. Grant and a third term.

When the Republican Convention met in 1884, in Chicago, it was clear that Mr. Blaine had lost none of his hold upon the party. On the first ballot he received 334 votes, and he continued to gain until he was nominated on the fourth ballot by a vote of 541, of which 400 came from Northern States. The election turned upon the result in New York, which was lost to Mr. Blaine by 1,047 votes. Dr. Burchard's alliterative speech about "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" being credited with having large influence in "losing his defeat."

Blaine could have received the Republican nomination in 1888, but declined the honor on account of the state of his health.

In many respects, Blaine's greatest work and the most beneficial to the country, was done as Secretary of State. He was the leading figure in Garfield's short administration, but resigned three months after his death. He was again appointed Secretary of State by President Harrison, but resigned in May, 1892, to become a candidate for President in opposition to Harrison at Minneapolis. As Secretary of State, his efforts to promote peace and commerce with South America, and to unite the republics of the western hemisphere in a commercial and fraternal union against Europe, gave rise to a distinctive policy, which was followed by the Pan-American Congress at Washington. The reciprocity idea as a means of extending American trade must also be credited to Blaine's influence. His mind seemed to broaden, and his intellect grew more statesmanlike as age advanced, and, but for his failing health, and the domestic sorrow that broke his heart, there is little doubt that he would have achieved his supreme ambition of becoming President of the United States.

Mr. Blaine also made a reputation in the literature of his time. He was a brilliant writer and his "Twenty Years of Congress" is a monument to his industry and ability.

The news of his death was received with interest and sorrow not only in every community in our land but throughout the civilized world. President Harrison issued a proclamation as a tribute to his memory. President-elect Cleveland sent to Mrs. Blaine a message of condolence, containing a high tribute to her husband's character. The Legislature of most of the States adopted resolutions of respect and admiration for the dead statesman.

Mr. Blaine died in the Protestant faith, and was buried with the rites of the Presbyterian Church. There is no doubt that his brother and sister, who are devout Catholics, desired to see him receive the last rites of the church of his mother, but this was denied them.

REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

An American President and a Cry for Annexation.

A bloodless revolution has overthrown the Hawaiian Government in the Sandwich Islands. Queen Lilioukalani has been deposed, a provisional government has been established with S. B. Dole, an American, as President, and has been recognized by all governments except England, and a commission of five members has reached Washington to beg for annexation to the United States. The cause of the revolution was the attempt of Queen Lilioukalani to force her cabinet to sign a new constitution disfranchising all foreigners. This led to the formation of a Committee of Safety, who speedily forced the Queen to resign and disbanded her government. Order was preserved by 300 armed men landed from the U. S. steamer Boston. The demand for annexation has created much interest at Washington. It is believed that some sort of American protection will be arranged.

The deposed Queen Lilioukalani, of Hawaii, issued a proclamation in which she protests against the provisional government and declares that she only yields to the superior force of the United States. Joseph O. Carter, one of the commissioners sent by the provisional government of Hawaii to make a proposition of annexation to the United States Government, said the new government wishes to be annexed to the United States as a Territorial District. The general sentiment in Washington seems to be favorable to the annexation. Many Senators and Representatives come out openly for it. The United States steamship Mohican has set sail from San Francisco for Honolulu; the Ranger and the Adams were ordered to be gotten in readiness for their departure to Hawaii, and the coast defense vessel Monterey was ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard to take on its supplies.

The British Government, on learning the news, promptly telegraphed Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, to file a vigorous protest against American occupation of the island. A serious diplomatic difficulty is feared.

Mr. Cleveland Wants His Time.

In an interview with newspaper men recently, President-elect Cleveland said: "The date is now at hand when I must have more time to myself than I have had since the election. Thus far the most of my time has been devoted to interviews which have been by no means unpleasant nor unprofitable, but other things are now pressing upon me which require my uninterrupted consideration. I wish, therefore, you would say for me through the press, that after February 4 I shall remain at Lakewood, where I hope to be undisturbed in the work which will imperatively demand my attention. I also especially desire it understood that from now until the 4th of March letters should be addressed to me at the Mills Building, New York."

Mr. Blaine's Funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Blaine took place on Monday, and he was buried with the rites of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, conducting the services. He was buried beside his son Walker and daughter Alice, in the beautiful Oak Hill Cemetery, on the West Washington Heights. The pallbearers were all personal friends of the deceased. Admission to the Church of the Covenant, where the services were held, was by card. The President, members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and most of the distinguished public men in Washington were present at the services. Mrs. James A. Garfield was present.

A Serious Explosion.

Escaping oil from the gas works at Frankford, Ky., was the cause of a terrific explosion. One of a crowd of men standing near the mouth of a sewer wondered why the water looked so greasy, and dropped a lighted match into the oil. A terrific explosion followed. One man had his right hand blown off.

The oil in the sewer continued to explode underground, tearing up block after block of sidewalks, smashing the glass in the houses on either side of the streets. The fire department could do nothing. The gas works had to be shut down, leaving the city in darkness.

A Town Over a Burning Mine.

Honey Brook, a little town seven miles west of Hazleton, Pa., is in danger of destruction and its inhabitants of being hurled into a burning mine. From the crevices along the streets, caused by recent settling of the earth, gas and steam are arising in great volumes, leaving no doubt about the existence of a great furnace underneath. Many houses have been strained and bent by fissures in the earth. In some cases plastering has been entirely removed from the walls. Two barns have almost entirely disappeared in the earth.

Prominent Men Rapidly Dying.

Congress has adjourned five times since the holiday recess in honor of distinguished persons. Five deaths have occurred within twenty days. The first was that of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana; the second that of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia. Next was the death of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, and after him that of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar, of the Supreme Court. Then came the death of that eminent statesman, Hon. James G. Blaine.

Troops May Be Called Out.

The boiler makers' strike at the Brooks Locomotive Company's Works in Dunkirk, N. Y., has assumed so serious an aspect that it is feared a resort to arms may be necessary to quell it. The Thirteenth Separate Company at Jamestown, and the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo have been ordered to be in readiness to move to the scene of disturbance on short notice.

An Iron Company Fails.

The Pottstown, Pa., Iron Company has failed, with liabilities of over \$2,000,000. It will be continued under a receiver.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Several cases of small-pox have been reported at Reading, Pa.

Seven-year-old Ernest Turpin, son of a New Orleans merchant, has been kidnapped by Sicilians.

Typhus fever has appeared in Bellevue Hospital, New York, and the building has been quarantined.

The Blaine Club of Chicago have started a movement to erect a monument to James G. Blaine in that city.

A bridge half a mile long will be built across the Mississippi, near New Orleans, with \$5,000,000 of Chicago capital.

Louisiana will be opposed to the annexation of Hawaii, because of the possible effect it will have upon sugar.

As temporary successor to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia has been designated.

Masked moonshiners near Anniston, Ala., whipped C. W. Cotton and son, supposed informers, and shot Mrs. Cotton in the knee.

Fined for refusing to have his daughter vaccinated, Joseph N. Belden, of Bridgeport, Conn., will test the law in a high court.

By an explosion in a coal mine at Tokod, Hungary, over 100 men were imprisoned in the burning mine and are believed to have perished.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has ordered that the Postoffice Building be draped because of the death of ex-Postmaster-General Campbell.

The western window glass manufacturers have formed a trust under the name of the National Glass Company, with headquarters at Milwaukee.

Phillips Brooks' successor as Bishop of Massachusetts is likely to be either Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington or Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, of New York.

Baggage and transfer companies along the New York Central Railroad have combined as the Consolidated Transfer Company, with \$1,500,000 capital.

President-elect Cleveland was initiated as an honorary member of the Signa Chi fraternity at his office in New York. The ceremonies were simple and private.

The damage to the annex roof of the Manufacturers Building of the World's Fair, which was broken in by the weight of the snow and ice is estimated at from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Governor Werts vetoed the bill passed by the New Jersey Legislature to deprive the Republican Mayor of Jersey City of the power to appoint a City Attorney and Corporation Counsel.

There is quite a movement on foot in Georgia to press the name of District Judge Emory Speer, of the Southern District, for the Supreme Bench vacancy made by the death of Justice Lamar.

James Woodward, who tried to obtain money on a forged check for \$30,000 in Albany, gave himself up in New York and was held for a hearing with George M. Nesbit who is charged for the forgery.

Italy now has a scandal, the name of ex-Minister Crispi being mixed up in the bank scandals that are agitating Rome and Naples. It is believed large sums of money were paid to political intriguers.

The German Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago have refused to join the international club, which is composed of foreign commissioners, as they believe it to be a Franco-Russian scheme.

Over fifty members of the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania signed a petition to President-elect Cleveland, asking him to appoint Congressman Hatch, of Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture.

Governor Werts surprised the New Jersey Democrats by sending in to the Senate the name of William Walter Phelps, present Minister to Germany, to be Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Frank Duffy, an old-time New York politician, and keeper of a saloon at Fourth avenue and Ninety-second street, shot George Cunningham, a boy of 19 years, through the heart. The murderer, when arrested, expressed satisfaction at the deed.

The murdered body of a colored woman, Ella Floyd, 23 years old, a housekeeper for George Morris, colored, 65 years old, was found buried beneath a foot and a half of dirt in the cellar of 809 Locust street, Camden. Detectives are hunting for Morris.

In February the Inman steamship line will cease to exist and the City of Paris, City of New York and two new ships to be built for the International Navigation Company will be known as the Paris, New York, Berlin and Chester. They will fly the American flag.

Miss Ella Sherwood was married to Mr. J. F. Langdon at Baltimore, interference on the part of the young woman's father having been prevented by having the old gentleman locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct while the ceremony was being performed.

Paymaster Theodore Hill, of the New York and New Jersey Railroad, has mysteriously disappeared. He lived at Hackensack, N. J., and had been a valued employee of the company for twelve years. His accounts being straight it is believed that he has met with foul play.

The suits of the State of Pennsylvania to recover from the city of Philadelphia over a million dollars of State funds embezzled by Bardsley in the shape of taxes in municipal loans and personal property is being tried at Harrisburg. The city is endeavoring to show that Bardsley was the State's agent, and that the city is not liable.

A Straw-Paper Trust.

The Columbia Straw-Paper Company, having a capital stock of \$4,000,000, lately organized under the laws of New Jersey, has bought the largest straw wrapping paper mills of the Central City Paper Company, of Jackson, Mich., for about \$40,000. The combine began to organize in July, but has only just completed arrangements. Options were obtained upon 75 plants in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Dakota. Forty-one mills have been bought, but some will be abandoned because they do not possess good shipping facilities.

Thos. H. Clarke.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN

908 F Street, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Subscribe to and advertise in the BEE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND SAVING CO.

Loans money to buy or build homes. Shares \$1 each, payable monthly. Dividends declared every January. Secretary's office: 609 F St., n. w. Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monthly meetings at Lincoln Memorial Church, cor. 11th and R Sts., n. w., first Monday night in every month.

HENRY E. BAKER, Secretary.

Advertise in the BEE.

Rooms with Board: In first class house and in a popular part of the city. Cars pass the door 922-11 st n w.

Special Overcoat SALE,

We have been cutting right and left into our OVERCOAT SALE ever since we have put them before the public. For the season, that the styles and qualities of these Overcoats cannot be purchased at the manufacturing price for what we are selling them at. Don't miss this slaughtering sale, as there is only a small lot left.

JULIUS COHEN S

CHEAP CORNER,

Seventh and L Streets, n. w.

Established Fifty-five Years.

RAVEN & BACON,

RAVEN PIANOS,

13 East 16th Street, New York City.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE 50 PER CENT.

These Pianos are made from the best material, inlaid in the best manner, and being in every respect honest and First-Class, have been awarded the First Premium wherever exhibited for the last forty years. Every piano guaranteed for six years, and five days trial allowed that it may be thoroughly criticised by yourself and friends before paying for it. Look at the prices and send for Descriptive Catalogue before buying elsewhere.

No. 1, Upright or Square, \$230, worth \$400
No. 2, " " 260, " 500
No. 3, " " 290, " 600

ALL THE OCTUBERS



For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying PLANTS or BULBS, SEEDS, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents. Including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, LEICESTER, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO GET MORE THAN A TASTE—Be successful! A good book is the best friend—Fupper.

AERO-AMERICAN PRESS,

ITS EDITIONS

BY E. CARLSON & PERRY

AMERICAN'S SPECIAL VALUE, BEING AN EXHAUSTIVE GUIDE TO THE LATEST AND BEST OF THE ARTISTS OF THE WORLD.

(Part of title-page reduced one-half.)

CROWN OCTAVO, 500 PAGES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH 150 FINE PORTRAITS.

(MANY OF WHICH HAVE NEVER BEFORE BEEN PUBLISHED.)

John B. Ruswurm, P. A. Bell, Stephen Meyers, Jas. McCune Smith, Chas. B. Ray, Samuel R. Ward, Willis A. Hodges and others.

A new chapter in the world's history. No other book or encyclopedia contains it. Agents are wanted at once to carry it to the millions who are waiting for it. Apply quickly for terms and exclusive territory to

WILEY & CO., PUBLISHERS, 25 and 27 N. 3rd St., BRIDGEFIELD, MASS.

50 Cents Per Week \$5 CASH

AND

50c. Per Week

Will buy you a home in the CITY OF BOWIE.

50 CTS. PER WEEK.

The first opportunity offered colored people to secure Homes on Weekly payments of 50 cents a week or Two Dollars per month

1000 LOTS FOR SALE.

In the city of Bowie, State of Maryland. Only 20 minutes ride from Washington. Double track 22 trains stop daily. Fare to and from Washington, only Six cents by commutation ticket. The junction of the Baltimore and Potomac and Pope Creek Railroad, Telegraph and Express offices. The best depot on the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. Stores, churches and schools already built. The most healthful spot in the State of Maryland. Title to property perfect. No Taxes, and purchasers of lots will receive their deeds, with certificate of title "Free."

PRICE OF LOTS ONLY \$100.

TERMS OF PURCHASE: Five dollars cash and two dollars per month, with no interest. Half cash, 10 per cent discount; all cash 20 per cent discount.

Money will be advanced to parties desiring to build.

If a husband purchaser dies, before his purchase is completed, a deed in fee will be given to his widow, if the property has been improved, or if not, the amount already paid will be returned her.

The above presents an opportunity never before offered the colored people of the city of Washington to secure a valuable lot, either as an investment or for a home on monthly payments, and at the same time, entitled them to a vote and a voice in the Government of the country.

Those who apply first, will have the first choice of lots.

Already many have made their homes in the "City of Bowie," and lots purchased on the above terms should double in value within the next six months.

For further information apply to

W. CALVIN CHASE, Agent,

1109 1st St., n. w.,

or CAMPBELL CARRINGTON

Owner, 505 D St., n. w.,

Washington, D. C.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

609 F St. n. w.

Receives deposits, loans money, transacts a general banking business. Location central and convenient. F Street cars and heroic run in front of our door—9th St cars run a few rods east of our building. 7th street and 11th St. cars only two block away.

Dr. C. B. Purvis, L. C. Bailey.

OFFICERS:

President, Jno. R. Lynch

Vice-Pres., Joseph W. Cole

Cashier, Douglass B. McCary

Treasurer, L. C. Bailey

Secretary, H. E. Baker

DIRECTORS:

Jno. R. Lynch, L. C. Bailey

Joseph W. Cole, W. McKinlay

John A. Pierre, J. A. Lewis

W. E. Matthews, J. R. Wilner

W. S. Montgomery,

J. T. Bradford, James Storum,

W. S. Lutton, J. A. Johnson,

A. W. Tancil, H. E. Baker,

Mont Strickland,

FINE SHOES

No. 939, Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

Washington D. C.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Rev. J. E. Russell, D.D., LL.D., President

B. Johnson, Secretary.